Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

The following fees will be charged for fumigating vessels and for furnishing the apparatus and all the necessary materials: For a vessel of 1,000 cubic centimeters space, 12 marks ($3); for a vessel of 1001 to 2,000 cubic centimeters space, 20 marks ($5), and for a vessel of more than 2,000 cubic centimeters space, 35 marks ($8.75).

These rates will be charged when the vessels contain not more than 3 compartments. For every additional compartment 4 marks ($1) must be paid. All fees to be paid at the police station in the free port.

Respectfully, HENRY W. DIEDERICH,
United States Consul.

The ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE.

Vessels from ports in China quarantined at Bremen on account of cholera.

BREMEN, GERMANY, *June 28, 1902.*

SIR: I have the honor to inform the Department that the health officer of this port, in view of the fact that cholera has broken out at Shanghai, has issued an order placing all vessels coming from Chinese ports under strict quarantine regulations.

Respectfully, HENRY W. DIEDERICH,
United States Consul.

The ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE.

GUATEMALA.

Weekly report of conditions and transactions at Livingston—Fruit port.

LIVINGSTON, GUATEMALA, *July 2, 1902.*

SIR: I have the honor to make the following report of the conditions and transactions at this port during the week ended July 1, 1902:

Present officially estimated population, 3,000. Number of cases and deaths from yellow fever during the week, none; number of cases and deaths from smallpox during the week, none; number of cases and deaths from typhus fever during the week, none; number of cases and deaths from cholera during the week, none; number of cases and deaths from plague during the week, none; number of cases and deaths from other causes during the week, none. Prevailing disease, malarial fever. General sanitary condition of this port and the surrounding country during the week, good.

Bill of health was issued to the following vessel: July 2, steamship *Managua;* crew, 17; passengers from this port, none; passengers in transit, none; baggage disinfected, none.

Respectfully, GUY A. DARCANTEL,
For A. J. SMITH,
Acting Assistant Surgeon.

The SURGEON-GENERAL.

Report from Puerto Barrios—Sanitary conditions and inspection of vessels.

PUERTO BARRIOS, GUATEMALA, *June 30, 1902.*

SIR: The health and sanitary condition of Puerto Barrios and the surrounding country for the week ended June 28, 1902, have been good. The following vessels have cleared from this port: June 24, British steamship *Anselm*, for New Orleans, with 9 passengers and 35 pieces of disinfected baggage; Norwegian steamship *Condor*, for New Orleans, with cargo of coffee and fruit.

Respectfully, D. P. ALBERS,
Resident Medical Inspector for the Louisiana State Board of Health, Puerto Barrios.

The SURGEON-GENERAL.